The Pyongyang Times

No. 52 (139) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Upholding Great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Unanimous Resolve to Make Vigorous Advance along the Road of Victory

Mass Rallies Hail Success of First Session of Fourth Supreme People's Assembly

Our people all over the country have received with great emotion and joy the news of the formation of a new Cabinet headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech announcing the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government at the session.

Mass rallies supporting and welcoming the success of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly are taking place in different parts of the country.

In Pyongyang

A Pyongyang city rally supporting and welcoming the success of the SPA session was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of December 17.

The faces of the attendants were expressive of their boundless trust in and immense loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On the wall behind the platform was respectfully hung a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a report at the rally.

He said that the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly marked another milestone in the development of our revolution, an event of weighty importance in further promoting socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, accomplishing the independent unification of the country and hastening the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

A storm of applause broke out from among the attendants when the speaker said that the latest session of the Supreme People's Assembly had again as the Premier of the Cabinet of the Republic the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Korean revolution confidently along the road of great victory, taking the destinies of the fatherland and the nation upon himself, and enjoys profound esteem and trust of the entire people for his immortal feats for the Party and the people and his high virtues and that the session formed with a unanimous approval a new Cabinet headed by him.

The speaker went on to say:

The whole course of the prosperity and progress of the Republic and the development of the Korean revolution has been a process of the embodiment and victory in this land of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country and its development.

The line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the Dae-an work system and new system of guiding agriculture in which they are applied to the guidance of industry and agricul-

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Korean Leaders Greet President Nguyen Huu Tho

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent on December 19 a telegram of greetings to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The telegram reads in full:

We, in the name of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in our own names extend warmest felicitations and militant greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the heroic South Vietnamese people on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the S.V.N.N.F.L., the sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

Over the last seven years since its founding, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has won brilliant victories in the sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for freedom and independence by organising and mobilising all the patriotic forces of South Viet Nam.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is enjoying absolute support and trust among the people as the genuine representative which sets forth clear-cut lines of struggle for the South Vietnamese people and fights resolutely in defence of their interests and will, and its international position is daily consolidating.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over and warmly congratulate the South Vietnamese people upon the victories they have won under the correct leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in their just war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are still persistently trying to get out of their predicament by further spreading the flames of their war of aggression in Viet Nam, despite the stern opposition of the world's people.

But, the further the U.S. imperialists cling to their reckless scheme for war expansion, the faster they will hasten their own doom.

The Korean people will in the future, too, fight relentlessly against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, firmly joining hands with the brotherly Vietnamese people, and actively assist with might and main the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the political programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the solution of the Viet Nam question.

Convinced that the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and South Vietnamese peoples will further strengthen and develop in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, we sincerely wish the South Vietnamese people still new victory in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and Your Excellency President good health.

Foreign Leaders Greet Comrade Kim Il Sung

On His Reassumption of Office As Premier of the Cabinet

Telegrams of greetings are coming from leaders of many countries to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, in connection with the former's reassumption of Premiership and the latter's re-election to Presidency.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received telegrams of greetings from:

✦ Comrade L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade A. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR;

✦ Comrade Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic;

✦ Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic;

✦ Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received telegrams of greetings from:

✦ Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the D.R.V. Government;

✦ Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the R.S.R. Council of Ministers.

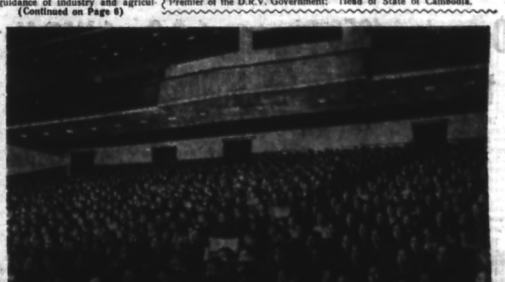
✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, and Comrade Paik Nam Woon, Chairman of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram of greetings from Comrade Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Jozef Lenart, Premier of the C.S.R. Government, Comrade Robuslav Lastovicka, President of the C.S.R. National Assembly.

Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received telegrams of greetings from:

✦ Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea;

✦ Dr. Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly received a telegram of greetings from Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.



Pyongyang city mass rally supporting and welcoming the success of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a joint telegram of greetings on December 12 to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, congratulating them on their respective election as President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic and re-election as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on December 10 a message of greetings to Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper-Volta, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Upper-Volta.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on December 11 a message of greetings to Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, on the occasion of the day of independence of Kenya and the proclamation of the Republic.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on December 22 a message of greetings to Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the "Day of Victory" of Port Said.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received on December 7 a message of greetings sent by lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, in congratulation of the brilliant victory in the election to the Supreme People's Assembly held on November 25, 1967.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on December 12 a message from Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of Mauritania's national holiday.

MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG IS GREAT LEADER

Who Liberated His Country and Great Statesman Shouldering the Cause of Peace

U.A.R. Paper Says

The U.A.R. paper Journal d'Egypte carried an article by its editor-in-chief on November 18 denouncing the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" in the United Nations and the drive of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army for a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supporting the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea for the country's unification, according to a report from Cairo.

The article said that the Korean people, like the Vietnamese and Palestinian peoples, are suffering from the split of the country by outside forces.

Castigating the U.S. imperialists who are obstructing the unification of Korea and bringing the "Korean question" illegally to the United Nations General Assembly every year, it stressed: "The United Nations has been reduced to a belligerent party in the war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The 'Korean question' is not an issue to be solved in the United Nations."

Declaring that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who are occupying South Korea are the U.N. signboard, have no reason or no ground to entrench themselves there, the article demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

Exposing that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists for perpetuating the division of Korea, it demanded its dissolution.

Recalling the unshakable stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that Korea's unification is a domestic affair of the Korean people themselves and neither the United Nations nor any other outside force has the right to meddle in it, the article continued:

No one can refute this stand. Only the Korean people have the right to settle the Korean question.

Who can dare to argue that the destiny of the Korean people should not be shaped by the Korean people themselves but that it can be shaped by the South Korean puppet authorities who cannot survive even for 48 hours without the patronage of the U.S. imperialist occupation troops? The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has done everything it could to pave the way for unification with the approval of the entire Korean people.

Then the article put stress on the sagacity of the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung is not only a great leader who liberated his country but the designer for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and a great statesman who has taken upon his shoulders the cause of the struggle for peace in Asia, looking far ahead to the future with clear insight, it declared.

Stressing that Premier Kim Il Sung is a peerless patriot who is shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, it said:

He does not want the perpetuation of the country's division by outside forces and still less does he want the conversion of a half of the country into a base of the United States. He opposes any form of interference by the outside forces and desires that security and freedom are guaranteed to the entire Korean people. Premier Kim Il Sung, therefore, does not cease for a moment the struggle for the prosperity of the nation and the unification of the whole of Korea. We revere and respect him because he is such a leader.

Saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are grossly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, may start another aggressive war at any moment against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the article stressed: Therefore, vigilance should be heightened against the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists menacing peace and security not only in Korea but all over Asia and these manoeuvrings should be scathingly exposed and denounced.

Unanimous Trust in and Fidelity to Premier Kim Il Sung

Malian News Agency Reports

Under the heading "Great Demonstration of Political and Ideological Unity and Solidarity of Korean People," the Malian News Agency reported on December 5 about the great successes in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local power organs at all levels in our country, pointing out that "the entire electors participated unanimously in the elections and 100 per cent of them voted for the leaders of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the genuine representatives of the workers, peasants, office employees and servicemen," it said that this is an expression of the absolute trust of the 40 million Korean people in Premier Kim Il Sung.

Earlier the news agency reported that the nomination of the candidates of deputies took place in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an atmosphere of high revolutionary fervour sweeping the whole country, saying the steel makers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works nominated as a candidate of deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who is shouldering the destinies of the country and the nation and victoriously hewing the path of the Korean revolution, enjoying absolute trust and respect of the entire Korean people.

Japanese Public Say

The Japanese people are warmly hailing the victorious result of the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which demonstrated before the whole world our people's absolute support to, trust in and boundless loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the might of our people who are rallied close with one ideology and one will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Masayoshi Oka, Member of the Presidium, and Satoshi Yamate, Vice-Director of the United Front Department, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, on November 27 called on Chairman Han Dok Su and other functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chosen) and greeted, on behalf of the Japan Communist Party, the great historic victory won by the Korean people in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly on November 25 with 100 per cent participation of the entire electors in the voting and 100 per cent casting of votes for candidates.

They congratulated functionaries of the GAKRJ, Korean educationists, women and traders and pro-unification in Japan upon winning through the recent election the honour of being deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Earlier, on November 27, Representative Director Masaharu Hatanaka and Deputy Representative Director Hiroshi Innami and Secretary Fumio Togasa of the Japan-Korea Association called at the Central Headquarters of the GAKRJ and warmly greeted the great victory of the Korean people in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

(KCNA)

December 1956 Plenum of C.C. of W.P.K. that Gave Rise to Chollima Movement

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea convened in December 1956 was a historic meeting which brought about a great progress in further strengthening the Workers' Party of Korea organizationally and ideologically, consolidating the unity of the Party ranks as firm as a rock and enhancing the leading role of the Party in socialist construction.

The Plenum was also a meeting which brought about a great upsurge in socialist construction and thus gave rise to the great Chollima movement in our country through all difficulties and trials; it was a meeting which demonstrated the correctness of our Party's invariable Marxist-Leninist line of independence and its inexhaustible vitality as well as the indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole Party and our people rallied closely with a single ideology and purpose around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung; it occupies a very important place in the development of revolution and the building of socialism in our country.

The December 1956 Plenum was convened at a time when our people overfulfilled the postwar Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule and set about making preparations for the battle to carry out the tasks for the first year of the Five-Year Plan.

The Workers' Party of Korea defined the Five-Year Plan as the first stage for the technical reconstruction of the national economy and decided to further solidify in this period the foundations of an independent national economy and create material and technical conditions for equipping all branches of the national economy with modern techniques in the future by laying the foundations for socialist industrialization through the continuous implementation of the Party's basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. Along with this, the Party saw to it that for the solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing, great efforts were directed to grain production, textile industry and housing construction.

The Plenum also held a time of stern trial when a complex and tense situation was created at home and abroad, a period which acquired a historic significance in putting into effect the Party's policy of decisively promoting socialist construction.

At that time, modern revisionism was raising its head within the international communist movement, and the imperialists all over the world headed by U.S. imperialism and the international reactionaries, taking advantage of this opportunity, were kicking up "anti-communist" racket on an extensive scale. The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and their stooges were noisily vociferating about "march north" and the handful of anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists were persisting in their subversive activities against the Party and revolution with the backing of outside forces.

The foundations of an independent national economy were then laid in the main in our country, but its war wounds had not yet been healed and the people's livelihood, too, was in a difficult condition. In addition, the shortage of materials and funds was felt in carrying out the huge tasks of the Five-Year Plan mainly with our own efforts.

How to tide over such a complex situation and on what to rely in this posed a most serious question before our Party and people in those days.

Our Party did not waver in the least in face of the repeated difficulties.

The Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to surmount the difficulties and ordeals in its way, placing faith in its members and the masses of people and enlisting their strength and it discussed and adopted ways and means of implementing the tasks for the first year of the Five-Year Plan at the historic December 1956 Plenum. The Plenum roused the entire Party members and people to a grandiose struggle for speeding up socialist economic construction under the fighting slogan "maximum increased production and economisation." Relying on the unanimous support of its membership and the masses of people, our Party administered decisive counter-blows to the reactionary offensive of the enemy and the attack of the opportunists of all hues on the one hand and, on the other, inspired and encouraged the working people continuously and powerfully in their labour endeavours for a new upsurge in socialist construction.

After the December Plenum, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited factories and enterprises and villages, told the working people about the Party's ideas and intentions and the difficult conditions created in the country, consulted with them about ways and means of fulfilling the revolutionary tasks ahead and roused them to socialist construction.

In particular, the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Kangson Steel Plant touched off the Chollima movement, and this movement spread over the length and breadth of the country like a prairie fire. The workers of the bloom rolling shop of the steel plant which was honoured with personal visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance made up their minds to produce 90,000 tons of steel from the existing equipment whose rated capacity was

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The first issue of Tri-Continental, theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and other foreign publications which carried, together with the portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"

Foreign Papers Carry
Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise
"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"

The treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the first issue of Tri-Continental, *the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, is calling forth great repercussions among the peoples of the whole world.*

Cuba

The November 10 issue of **Granma**, organ of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, reprinted the full text of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed to the first issue of Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper carried the treatise together with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Congo(B)

According to a report from Brazzaville, Congolese(B) weekly **Voice of the People** published the full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle."

The weekly carried the treatise in installments from October 15 to November 7.

Iraq

A recent issue of the Iraqi paper **Al Thaorha** printed the full text of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The paper carried it, together with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, on one whole page under such sub-titles: "U.S. Imperialism Is on the Decline," "No One Has the Right to Force upon the Vietnamese People a Solution of Their Internal Affairs against Their Will," "It Is Necessary to Form an Anti-U.S. United Front," "Peace Secured through Slavish Submission is not Peace" and "U.S. Imperialism Is Doomed to Complete Destruction."

Syria

According to a report from Damascus, the October 12 issue of Syrian paper **Al Baath** carried the gist of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle." The paper carried the gist together with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(KCNA)

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Is Important Document of World-Wide Significance
Algerian Professor Stresses

The treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the first issue of **Tri-Continental**, the theoretical organ of the Organisation bf Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, continues to evoke great repercussions upon the Algerian public circles.

Professor and Dr. Hamid Tembar, dean of the economics and law department of the Algiers University, stressed in his statement that this treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is an important document of world-wide significance.

He said:

"Through the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" we keenly felt once again that Premier Kim Il Sung is an outstanding leader. The treatise is a truly revolutionary document which illumines the road ahead of the anti-imperialist struggle. Therefore, the world progressive people should study the ideas contained in the treatise."

He went on:

"In the treatise Premier Kim Il Sung brought to light, with persuasive power, the aggressive nature, ferocity and craftiness of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and correctly analysed the basic features of the present time. On this basis Premier Kim Il Sung clearly indicated basic strategic lines on the struggle between revolution and counter-revolution in the world at the present time.

Through the treatise we realised more clearly what stand world progressive mankind should take for truly defending peace.

For preserving peace, a relentless struggle should, first of all, be waged against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the disturber of peace. As pointed out by Premier Kim Il Sung, peace secured through slavish submission is not peace.

We are sincerely happy to note that the Leninist theory on imperialism and on war and peace is embodied in this treatise, really excellently, amazingly and brilliantly.

Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" is, indeed, a precious document of the present time.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that "The peoples who have achieved independence should strive to crush the subversive activities of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, tear down their economic toeholds, strengthen the revolutionary forces, set up a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture," the Algerian professor continued:

These words imply the ideas on the basic questions for building a well-related and prosperous, independent state.

Premier Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the historical experiences of Korea, set forth a correct road along which the newly independent countries should advance. The successes gained by Korea in socialist construction are an example for the newly independent countries.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, "In whatever part of the world the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression may be wiped out, it will be very gratifying to all peoples of the world. It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it an unified strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression," he said: This question is one of the most urgent questions arising in intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle at the present juncture.

(KCNA)

(Continued from Page 2)

said to be 60,000 tons and actually turned out 120,000 tons. The labour enthusiasm of the working people for increased production and economisation rose exceptionally high, with the result that old norms and rated capacities were toppled and new norms and innovations created everywhere.

The great Chollima movement initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung was launched in the course of an all-Party, nation-wide struggle and it became a strong driving force sweeping socialist construction at a very fast speed.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed, "Great upsurge in socialist construction and the Chollima movement in our country is a law-governed phenomenon which took place on the basis of decisive victory in the socialist revolution and the laying of the foundations of an independent national economy, a reflection of the unanimous aspiration of our working people to place their backward poor country on a par with advanced countries at the earliest possible date, and a manifestation of the indomitable fighting spirit and great creative power of our working people who indubitably trust and love the Party and plough through all difficulties, uniting firmly around it."

The Chollima movement developed in depth into the Chollima workteam movement, the Chollima workteam movement gained in scope and strength rapidly, involving all fields of industry, agriculture, transport, construction, science, education, culture and public health. The ranks of Chollima riders likewise expanded speedily.

Thus, the Chollima movement has become a great revolutionary movement of the working millions of our country, which sweeps away all that is antiquated from all spheres of the economy and culture, ideology and morality, and which makes constant innovations and promotes socialist construction; the movement has become our Party's general line in socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out on the essence of the general line:

"The essence of this line is to unite the entire working people more closely around our Party by educating and remoulding them in communist ideology and bring their revolutionary zeal and creative talent into full play, so that socialism can be built faster and better."

Great changes took place in our country in the midst of great upswing in socialist construction and in the course of the advancement of the Chollima movement.

By pushing ahead with the Chollima movement vigorously under the leadership of the Party, our people fulfilled the Five-Year Plan in only two and a half years in terms of the total industrial output value and carried out the difficult tasks of agricultural co-operativisation and socialist transformation of private trade and industry almost simultaneously and smoothly already by 1958. In the northern half of the Republic an advanced, socialist system free from exploitation and oppression has been firmly established and powerful bases of heavy industry with the machine-building industry and the core, light industry bases and the productive foundations of agriculture have been built up solidly, which enable us to manage our national life on our own. In this way, our country once backward has turned in a short period of time into a socialist industrial-agricultural one with the firm foundations of an independent national economy and developed culture. With the swift enhancement of their living standards, all our people have no worry about food, clothes and dwellings and a great change took place also in the spheres of ideology, morality and cultured life of people.

Indeed, the December Plenum and the course of struggle for the implementation of its decisions clearly showed the sagacity of the seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who adheres to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the position of independence under any circumstances, formulates correct lines and policies on the basis of scientific analysis of the realities and the requirements of the masses and defends and carries them through to the end and leads the revolution constantly to advance always counting on the masses, marshalling their strength and wisdom and overcoming actively difficulties and obstacles.

The great upsurge took place in socialist construction and the Chollima movement also. And in this course the intrigues of the enemy within and without were completely frustrated. This represents, above all, a brilliant victory of our Party's idea of *Juche* and its Marxist-Leninist line of independence. Our Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung has always held fast to an independent and creative position of opposing all shades of opportunism, upholding the purity of Marxism-Leninism, thoroughly establishing *Juche* in all fields of revolution and construction and solving all problems independently, in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and relying mainly on our own strength.

The high tide of socialist construction and the Chollima movement in our country also find concrete expression in the fact that the masses of people accept the ideas and intentions of the Party as their own and take part consciously in putting them into practice; they illustrate the great vitality of our Party's revolutionary mass line.

Eleven years have gone since a great upsurge began taking place in socialist construction and the Chollima movement was born. The experience we have gained in this period has shown that our people, rallied closely around the Party and the Leader, display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fight, they can get over any difficulties and trials and continue to build socialism triumphantly.

Cherishing the honour of having again as the Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads us Korean people to victory and glory and feeling a boundless emotion at the formation of a new Cabinet headed by him, we are now marching forward along the course indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his speech assuming the great Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government and in the resolutions of the Party Conference and rallied closely with a single ideology and purpose around the Party and the Leader to implement this revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building.

Soh Gum Ja

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLAS

CHECHANGTZE OVERCAME DEATH

Baek Hak Rim

(Continued from our issue No. 50)

The people, however, did not fall back in the death-defying battle for existence.

On the mountains and fields in Chechangtze were seen many people gathering edible grass. And, as the colour of spring thickened, there were many edible wild vegetables to be gathered—fernbrake, *Sapji, Gomchi, Songgotnamul,* broad bell-flower, *Dunggujira,* lily, *Musuae, Nolnamul,* etc. on which they subsisted. They even ate the spawn of the frog and boiled worn-out winter leather footwear to eat it.

In such difficult days, members of the self-defence corps did not leave their posts. We ate grass for days on end without a single grain of salt, and fulfilled our guard duty with rifles in our hands.

Our legs grew unsteady and we were completely exhausted. We felt dizzy constantly and often the whole world was whirling before our eyes. In such cases we fainted and dropped to the ground, holding rifles in our hands. But soon we were on our feet again.

We had to defend the revolution and people at all costs. We gave up all hopes for living would be tantamount to betraying the cause of the revolution, and to us death was as harmful as counter-revolution.

Only our strong will power made us stand on our feet. Only the spirit of serving and loving the people opened our eyes, made us tread forward and fire rifles.

Elm and birch trees offered us most refreshing food in such conditions. We barked these trees about one metre long, put a pot under the barked part. The bowl was after a while filled with liquid, which would refresh and invigorate us somewhat.

Even in those difficult days, the guerrillas and the members of the self-defence corps defending the base area would, with redoubled courage, come out in a death-defying struggle when the enemy's "punitive force" launched an attack. The inhabitants did everything in their power to assist us.

By dint of the revolutionary zeal and the iron unity, the guerrillas and the inhabitants of Chechangtze could frustrate the onslaught of the better-equipped enemy.

There were times, in case the enemy launched a surprise attack hurling a big force, we temporarily evacuated to the mountain, leaving some parts of the base area to the enemy. Then eventually we would go over to counter-offensive. The enemy would destroy and set fire to what structures there were in the base area when beating retreat in face of our counter-offensive.

The people with an unyielding spirit would again build log cabins at the places where their burned dwellings had stood. This was repeated innumerably many times.

"You devilish enemy! Let's see who will win, we or you!"

"The enemy helped us improve the art of building houses!"

People made these remarks as they again erected log cabins.

The enemy could burn down the dwellings in the base area. Never, however, could they bend the iron will of the revolutionary people with which they built the dwellings. This was the source of the indomitable strength of the Chechangtze people. This served to show convincingly how powerful the people are, the people who have the future and know what happiness is.

The importance of political work for the masses became greater in view of the growing difficulties.

Before barley plants came into ears, cadres visited the inhabitants from door to door, carrying with them a few stalks of barley. They encouraged the inhabitants to overcome difficulties, telling them that before long the plants would come into ears.

And when barley plants were coming into ears, cadres made the round of the base area, carrying with them a few young ears of barley plants. In such cases they would cheer up the inhabitants not to lose their heart, telling them that they would gather in harvest before long.

The inhabitants, enduring hunger, displayed truly super-human perseverance to fight the difficulties.

The fields were overrun with weeds. The inhabitants again crawled their way to the fields and weeded the fields until their finger tips bled. Even if there were hoes, they were too weak to handle them. Not a few of them died on the fields while weeding.

The survivors were too weak to bury the dead. They gathered earth bit by bit to cover the dead bodies, shedding tears of vengeance and wrath.

There was no longer any edible grass to be gathered. The worst moment was approaching, threatening the lives of the survivors. Yet no one ever thought of leaving the base area. The base area was the home of their existence and the cradle of struggle.

The sense of happiness that they were living under their own power and under the protection of the guerrillas, was the source of their indomitable strength. Because they knew clearly through their life in the base area what happiness is, they did not fall back from the happiness even a bit.

For them the base area was one that had to be defended with their chests in case their limbs were broken, even with their teeth in case the chests were destroyed.

They were the people who, having their household effects taken away by the enemy and having lost their families at the hands of the enemy, had no property but their social bodies. Many of them were families of the guerrillas.

The revolution and the guerrilla unit were, therefore, what they valued most, and they found in them a life worth living.

"Let's survive and remain true to the revolution to the last!" "Bear everything, until the guerrilla unit returns!" "Let's be ready to give our lives for the revolution!"

Upholding this revolutionary constancy, the inhabitants went out to gather edible grass, encouraging and helping each other, and held out the base area, sharing between themselves even a grain of salt.

The harvest season had come at last.

The memory of the deceased brought tears to everyone's eyes as people had new crops.

Around this time, the guerrilla unit returned from the expedition in far-off districts. The inhabitants embraced the guerrillas and before they could utter words tears gushed from their eyes.

The guerrillas hurried to the home where his mother had been living, only to find his mother dead.

Someone told him in a tearful voice: "Your mother used to say when she was waiting for you: 'I feel I can live until my son comes back if only I could have a spoonful of rice.' But that desire of your mother did not come true. . . ."

At these words, the man shivered with indignation. A small pouch dropped from his hand, a pouch in which he kept the rice he had spared for his mother, enduring a terrible hunger all through the marches and battles.

The guerrillas were moved by the unheard-of heroism of the people on the one hand and, on the other, they saw through that the plight of the inhabitants must have been caused by the wicked acts of some evil elements.

The guerrillas and inhabitants called a meeting to look into the cause of the plight.

Gradually everything was coming to light when those counter-revolutionary factional elements who had sneaked into the ranks ran away.

We saw clearly at that time how dangerous the enemy within is to the revolution, and were convinced to the marrow that we had to be on the alert and fight for the purity of the revolutionary ranks and the organized masses.

After the return of the guerrillas, the base area returned to life and again became animated.

Women set aside tasty ones for the guerrillas when they gathered wild vegetables: they made pine bark and mugwort cakes not for themselves but for the guerrillas. Even the children set aside for the guerrillas back from the battle the fish and frogs they had caught in the Godong river that runs through Chechangtze, although they themselves were experiencing hunger.

The children, sparing time from their work of gathering edible grass, had prepared a song and dance programme to entertain the guerrillas.

One evening the Children's Corps members gave a performance in honour of the guerrillas.

Several children were dancing and singing the "Song of General Mobilization" on a simple stage, when one of them fainted from dizziness.

The singing stopped.

All those present rose to their feet. One of the guerrillas went up to the stage and held the boy in his arms. The boy came to himself and, gathering strength in his slender neck, resumed the singing loudly.

Rise, poor workers, hammers in your hands.
Come out, landless peasants, carrying hoes.

The audience, with tears in their eyes, joined the boys' chorus. The "Song of General Mobilization" sung in tears shook the air of the night sky of Chechangtze.

The guerrillas, too, fought in defiance of death to secure food for the inhabitants. They obtained food at the cost of their lives. They distributed the food to the inhabitants, although they themselves were starving. It was not an easy thing to secure food for large numbers of people.

The monolithic unity of the guerrillas and the people enabled Chechangtze to survive and breathe and defend its rights and freedom beating back the invading enemy.

The enemy intensified the "punitive operations" and attacked the base area more desperately, hurling bigger force against it. He even put planes in action to bomb the base area.

It was indeed a critical period. But the guerrillas and people of Chechangtze, far from succumbing, were astir with the great ardour to defend the base area sealing their lives.

The guerrillas and members of the self-defence corps of Chechangtze rushed to fight against the numerically superior enemy—each of them had to fight with ten or hundred foes.

Indescribably hard battles they fought. When ammunition ran out, they threw explosives at the enemy. When explosives were spent they fought the enemy in close quarters with bayonets and rifle-butts knocking him out.

When battle was on, the inhabitants, who had been evacuated to a safety place, came to the help of the fighting guerrillas. People rolled rocks down the hill to wipe out the enemy and elderly people carried wounded guerrillas on their backs. Indeed, the whole of Chechangtze—even trees and grass—fought to wipe out the enemy.

Thus Chechangtze fought death-defying battles, beating the enemy, in defiance of hunger, cold, and the force of enemy bayonets and going through incessant battles against the enemy, the people of Chechangtze survived and held aloft the blood-stained banner of revolution, confidently looking forward to the bright future.

In September 1935, directives came from above instructing us to disperse the people in the guerrilla base area. This was from the consideration that in view of the prevailing revolutionary situation it was no longer necessary to concentrate people in narrow guerrilla base areas, exposing them to the enemy's concentrated attacks. The situation called for disbanding the guerrilla base areas

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Historic Meeting Which Put Forth Strategic Line of Building Economy and Defences in Parallel

On the Occasion of Fifth Anniv. of Fifth Plenum of Fourth C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea

Five years have passed since the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on December 10-14, 1962.

The Plenum at which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean revolution, personally put forward an outstanding strategic line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, was a historic meeting which is of epoch-making significance in defending the independence and honour of our country by smashing the U.S. imperialists' moves for war and aggression, in speeding up the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the country's unification, the supreme national aspiration of the Korean people, and in powerfully pushing forward the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle in the future, in view of the grave situation created at home and abroad.

This Plenum was convened under the circumstances in which the home and foreign situation was very complicated and tense.

The U.S. imperialists, the main force of aggression and war, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the international gendarme, and the inveterate enemy of the peoples of Korea and the world, provoked the Caribbean crisis by carrying out outrageous aggressive activities against the Republic of Cuba in 1962, thereby challenging all the socialist countries, and directing the brunt of aggression to Asia, the U.S. imperialists intensified their brigandish, aggressive war in South Vietnam on a large scale, and further aggravated tension in Southeast Asia, the Far East and other areas.

The U.S. imperialists converted South Korea into their atomic and rocket base and more openly stepped up their moves to start another war there. They revived and rearmed Japanese militarism and were viciously scheming to use it as a "shock-force" for aggression in South Korea and Asia, thus rapidly increasing the danger of the expansion of war.

Meanwhile, as the Plenum pointed out, revisionism which raised its head internationally was protecting and embellishing imperialism, creating illusion about it and preaching compromise with and surrender to it and arousing the fear of war," thus viciously scheming to paralyse the fighting consciousness of the masses of people and disarm them before the heinous enemies.

The Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the W.P.K. held under such circumstances elucidated on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a new, revolutionary strategic line of building the economy and defence in parallel and put forward a series of fighting tasks, to meet the prevailing situation with full preparations.

The resolution adopted at the Plenum pointed out:

"While reliably defending our towns and villages and our dear native places from the encroachment of the enemy by holding arms in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other, all the Party members and the working people must build socialism more successfully."

At the Plenum Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a revolutionary and scientific elucidation to key questions on imperialism and war, on the defence of socialist fatherland and on socialist and communist construction, in the era of revolutionary storms when imperialism is on the road of ruin and socialism is winning victory on a world-wide scale, in the era when moribund imperialism is putting up final desperate struggles and pursuing the policy of war frantically. Thus he put forth the ways and means of waging the most powerful struggle against imperialism upholding the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. He clarified the practical ways and means of confidently pushing ahead with socialist and communist construction even in the growing danger of war and of victoriously paving the way for the revolutionary cause of the unification of the country and the future advance of the world's revolution.

Thus the Plenum gave an all-

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and extending the theatre of guerrilla warfare to a wider area to carry it on in a mobile way.

One meeting after another was called because the people were reluctant to leave the base area and part with the guerrillas.

Officials of the revolutionary government and the commanding personnel of the guerrilla unit, with tears in their eyes, repeatedly explained and persuaded the people. But the majority of the inhabitants, gulping down the tears that were welling to their eyes, were not easily pursuaded.

An elderly man from Yenchi said, with tears in his eyes:

"I can't bring myself to leave for the enemy-ruled district. I lost five of my family members at the hands of the enemy... I can't leave here at all events... This is our world even if we are to eat grass, even earth. Our own power gave me land! Here I learned how to read and write our language at this old age. Mine is really a worthwhile life here. How can you expect me to leave the area?...."

It was not this elderly man alone that felt this way. Everybody felt painful when he learned he had to leave Chechangtze, a cradle of life and struggle.

As a matter of fact, there was no alternative for them but to go to the enemy-ruled area. Now the inhabitants, who knew too well that the enemy was not a human being but a wolf, entrusted the guerrillas to take them along.

This was impossible either.

From what it appeared that the people who could hardly carry themselves could not go along with the guerrillas who moved about across fields and over mountains?

The matter was settled after repeated persuasion. Some went to the enemy-ruled district; others for the remoter mountain areas; some young people were allowed to go with the guerrillas.

"We'll live for the revolution regardless of what may happen to our homes are crushed and turn into powder," said people as they were tearfully leaving for the enemy-ruled area, bidding farewell to the guerrillas.

As seen above, the people of Chechangtze did not yield. They fought in a phoenix.

When I quietly close my eyes and look back on the past days, I see in my mind's eye the blazing flames of revolution kindled by the Red hearts of Chechangtze, the flames that paved the way for the warm happiness of our people today, the flames which will keep burning forever.

Battles at Lukesung and Kiasintze Demonstrated Invincible Fighting Power of Korean People's Revolutionary Army

Twenty-eight years have gone since the battles at Lukesung and Kiasintze which take a brilliant place in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Large scale annihilating battles fought on December 17 and 24, 1939, which dealt telling blows to the enemy, these battles at Lukesung and Kiasintze contributed to the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and of the communist movement in Korea and demonstrated once again to the whole world the correctness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's outstanding strategy and tactics and the great vitality and the invincible fighting power of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the new strategic line at the Nanpaitze and Petalingtze meetings. In accordance with this line he vigorously carried out operations to march into the Musan area in the homeland in May 1939 and shifted the centre of activities to the areas northeast of Mt. Paekdu. After the advance to these areas, Comrade Kim Il Sung further expanded and strengthened the network of the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland to further consolidate the mass foundation of the revolution.

Meanwhile, he stepped up military operations on the upper reaches of the Oliklang River in Holung county and in the area of Hualatze in Antu county. In those days, the Japanese imperialists were frantically seeking to put an early end to the Sino-Japanese war and invade the Soviet Union. They, therefore, set it as their first and foremost strategic task to "mop up" the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. In September 1939 they set up a "punitive command" in Kirin and started all-out offensives against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, mobilizing the Kanto army, the puppet Manchukuo army, gendarmeries, the police and "self-defence corps" and combining "long distance pursuit battles" with "punitive operations in different districts."

Comrade Kim Il Sung gained a correct insight into such a situation and set out a bold and active strategic line of switching over to circuitous operations by large units. To implement this strategic line a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced in the direction of Tunhwa county late in November 1939 after its 20-day-long rest and military and political study in the secret camp in Hualatze in Antu county. Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to attack the lumber stations at Lukesung and Kiasintze in order to disperse the enemy forces concentrated in this area and replenish the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with workers there and secure food. When the unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army arrived at the southern end of Lukesung, it learned from the reconnoitering party which had been there ahead of the unit that a large forestry police corps was stationed at the lumber mill at Lukesung and more than 500 workers were forced by the police to build roads. Having grasped these movements of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the 7th regiment commanded by Comrade Oh Jung Hup to attack the barracks of the enemy and the 8th regiment and part of the guard company to carry munitions captured from the enemy.

On the night of December 17 Comrade Oh Jung Hup, along with his men, rushed into the barracks of the enemy with the signal to Comrade Kim Il Sung for attack simultaneously.

Upset by the surprise attack, the enemies found their shelter in the basement of the factory, they put up a tough resistance firing unceasingly at the guerrillas. But the guerrillas completely overwhelmed and wiped out the enemy by counter-firing.

The unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army liberated workers and wrested a large quantity of war supplies from the enemy. More than 100 workers volunteered to join the guerrillas and other workers carried the seized war materials for the guerrillas.

The triumphant unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army lost no time to attack the enemy at Kiasintze according to the operation plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung. There were more than 1,000 workers and many men of the puppet Manchukuo army and a forestry police corps under the command of Japanese officer in Kiasintze.

On the night of December 24 the unit under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung encircled Kiasintze. Scared by the battle at Lukesung, the enemy surrendered unconditionally to the guerrillas. More than 300 workers volunteered to carry war supplies wrested from the enemy for the guerrillas. Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the liberated workers: "...Comrades workers! You are the working classes, the most revolutionary and most reliable forces of the Korean and Chinese peoples. All the honest-minded people of Korea and China place great expectations on you... How can you look upon with folded arms your dear parents and brothers and sisters being killed mercilessly by the deadly sword of the Japanese robbers in your beautiful lands? Brave comrades who want to take up arms and overthrow Japanese imperialism which deprived us of our freedom and restore your happy countries together with us, join our army!" In response to his ardent call, workers immediately volunteered to join the army. Comrade Kim Il Sung enlisted more than 100 of the volunteers in the army.

Aghast at the urgent report of their defeat in the battles at Lukesung and Kiasintze, the enemy rushed to the hinterland of Tunhwa, when the unit of the People's Revolutionary Army was already on the borders of Antu and Fusung counties.

The brilliant success in the battles was attributable to the persistent revolutionary sweep of Comrade Kim Il Sung as was displayed through the whole period of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, the spirit of continually attacking the enemy, without giving them a breathing time by taking the initiative in battles in his hands under any difficult circumstances and using the weak points of the enemy, his resourceful tactics adaptable to circumstances and the indomitable fighting spirit and mass heroism of the guerrillas closely rallied around him.

The great importance of these battles lies in the fact that they played an important role in creating a favourable situation for the future activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units by luring the enemy concentrated in the border areas along the Tuman River to these areas to disperse the enemy forces and in the fact that they instilled into the hearts of the Korean people groaning in the suffocating living hell under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule a new hope of the restoration of the fatherland and powerfully encouraged them to an anti-Japanese struggle.

These battles, along with a number of other battles fought in those days, also contributed greatly to further strengthening international solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and China by dealing heavy political and military blows to the Japanese imperialists bent on the war for aggression on the continent in preparation for the invasion of the Soviet Union.

Bak Ju Sol

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round answer to the urgent problems which required solution in the struggle of our Party for the victory of the revolution in the present historic era. And this made it possible to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and develop and enrich it, oppose Right and "Left" opportunism and uplift higher the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, inspire our people with a new fighting enthusiasm, the conviction of sure victory and fighting spirit, accelerate the development of our revolution and greatly contribute even to the cause of the world revolution.

On the correctness of the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Our Party set forth the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding already at the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee in 1962 and, while reorganizing economic construction, took a number of important measures for further increasing our defence capabilities. The developments in the following period have proved that the step taken by our Party was entirely correct. By greatly boosting our defence power through our endeavours to carry out the Party's decision, we have become able to safeguard the security of our country firmly even when the imperialists run amuck."

In his report delivered at the historic Party Conference held last year, Comrade Kim Il Sung confirmed the correctness of the strategic line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding and once again clearly expounded the fighting task of more thoroughly implementing the line of building the economy and defences in parallel in view of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war which has become more vicious and more cunning in recent years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, more specifically, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to increase our defence capabilities in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes."

Indeed, the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding which was set forth at the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee and expounded again at the all-round way at the historic Party Conference confirms clearly the sagacity of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who grasps and meets in time the matured requirements of the revolution and construction, his keen insight into revolutionary principles, his foresight into the prospect of the development of the situation and his ever-victorious, outstanding strategy and tactics as well as the correctness of the independent line of our Party and its great vitality.

The correctness of the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding was fully proved in practical life.

The great vitality of this line lies, among other things, in the fact that it dealt with to the far-sighted measures for strengthening the defence power in conformity with the change of the situation, and has come to have impregnable defence power and meet the tense situation on our own initiative.

The line of training our army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress has been successfully carried out. As a result, our defence power has now been decisively strengthened, becoming incomparably stronger than in the period of the past Patriotic War of Liberation.

Thanks to the arming of all the people including the workers and peasants and to the fortification of the front line and the rear, the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress, into a powerful militant stronghold and all preparations have been made for beating back the invading enemy at any place and at any time. Liberating South Korea and achieving the unification of the country, this is a decisive guarantee which makes it possible for us to meet with full preparations the present situation which is becoming acute with each passing day.

Over the past five years since the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the W.P.K., the national economy of our country has maintained a high speed annual average growth. Great efforts have been directed to the strengthening of the defence power during this period and, at the same time, not only heavy and light industry factories have been set up and their technical installations have been further strengthened but also State appropriations have increased for the improvement of the people's livelihood and for all fields of the national economy including the rural economy.

Another vitality of the Party Conference and the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee lies in the fact that they assisted our people in arm themselves more thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, particularly, its anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas by checking the infiltration of any sound ideas of every description including Right and "Left" opportunism and flunkeyism.

The working people of our country, who have experienced the correctness of the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding in the course of their endeavours for implementing the decisions of the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee and the Party Conference, have been convinced deeply in their hearts of the sagacity and correctness of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and leader of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement who put forward the great strategic line. That is why they feel deep reverence for and boundless fidelity to him. And the unbreakable unity and solidarity between the Party and the people have been further strengthened.

This is the greatest victory brought about by the Party Conference and the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committe of the Party and is the most precious assets which will enable us to attain still greater victories in further vigorously implementing the line of building the economy and defences in parallel.

Jang Ik Su

Upholding Great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung

(Continued from Page 1)

ture, the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" on eliminating the distinctions between town and country and between the working class and peasantry and on successfully building socialism-communism, the questions of correctly combining the political and ideological unity of the masses of people and class struggle and of revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society, the line of stepping up economic construction and defence build-up in parallel, etc.—indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced these new and original questions, which no one had ever raised, and solved them with credit, thus victoriously developing revolution and construction in our country and further enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

The speaker stressed that the people in South Korea, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the beacon of their liberation, are today waging a stubborn struggle, in the teeth of enemy suppression, for the day when they will lead a free, happy life under his personal leadership.

He laid emphasis on the outstanding contributions Comrade Kim Il Sung is making not only to the triumph of the Korean revolution but to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

The Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee noted that all the Korean people today, from their actual experience in revolution and construction, regard it as their immense happiness and the great pride and honour of the nation to have a leader like Kim Il Sung as their leader and to be guided by him.

The meeting hall shook again with loud applause and cheers when the speaker, on behalf of the Pyongyang citizens, paid the greatest honour and expressed the deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people.

He emphasised: The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent SPA session is a fighting programme for strengthening the people's power, expediting socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic and bringing earlier the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and a great revolutionary document enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, by thoroughly embodying our Party's great idea of *Juche* and revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied to the realities of our country and further developed.

Kang Hi Won went on:

The working people of the capital, who cherish the honour of living under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his constant, deep care, will arm themselves thoroughly with the unitary ideology of the Party, knowing no other ideas than the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, and by inheriting and developing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and revolutionizing and *working-classizing* themselves, will turn the Pyongyang city, the capital of revolution, into a more solid, indestructible bastion defending the Leader in any adversity and will always be a model for the whole country in the implementation of the teachings of the Leader.

Following the report the floor was taken by representatives of workers, peasants, women, youth and students.

The speakers unanimously evinced their firm determination to unite closer around Comrade Kim Il Sung, defend the Party and the Leader with their lives and single-heartedly in any circumstances, bear deep in mind the Political Programme set forth by the Leader and thoroughly put into practice the Party's new line of building the economy and defences in parallel and thus augment the defence power and fight on vigorously to drive out the U.S. imperialists, achieve the unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in this land.

At the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

On the same day, an employees' meeting of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works was held to support and welcome the results of the latest SPA session.

The attendants of the meeting were overflowing with the great pride and honour of having directly elected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Delivering a report at the meeting, Li Bang Gun, director of the Iron and Steel Works, said:

Having received the news of Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech on the Political Programme, the working class of our Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, together with the entire Korean people, is now afire with a revolutionary zeal to equip themselves more thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and devote all their energies and wisdom to implementing the Party's line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

We will, in the future, too, as in the past, carry through the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and effect a greater revolutionary upsurge to further fortify the foundations of an independent national economy and increase the country's defence capabilities so as to reliably safeguard the security of the fatherland by our own force, by thoroughly implementing our Party's idea of *Juche*, an embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas.

On the Co-operative Farm

The members of the Sinam Co-operative Farm in Ryongchon County, North Pyong-an Province, had a gathering on December 19, lauding the success of the recent SPA session.

The speakers at the gathering manifested their infinite trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and paid the highest honour to him.

The attendants evinced their firm resolve to bring about great innovations in farming to turn out next year more grain than this year and contribute to the strengthening of the country's economic power and defence capabilities, bearing deep in mind the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung that "In the domain of agriculture, all efforts should be concentrated on carrying into effect the 'Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country.'"

At the Unit of the Korean People's Army

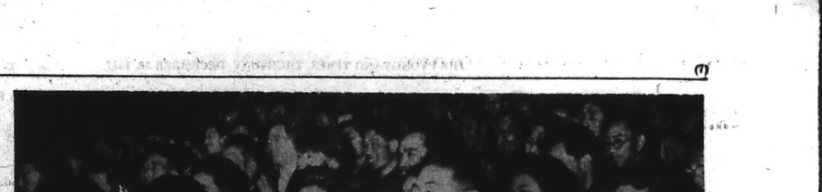
A meeting supporting and welcoming the results of the SPA session took place also at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Mun Sok belongs.

Comrade Kim Mun Sok said in his report at the meeting that the servicemen of the Korean People's Army, along with the entire people, warmly support and welcome the success of the First Scssion of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

Referring to the undying exploits the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made for the freedom and happiness of our people over the last 40 odd years since he raised high the torch of the country's restoration, the speaker especially underscored the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Army, the direct successor to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and, during the past Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, led our people and the Korean People's Army to a great victory, as the Supreme Commander of the KPA, going through arduous struggle and surmounting stern trials for himself.

Then the speaker said that the People's Army, upholding the speech of Premier Kim Il Sung on the Political Programme, will further strengthen its ranks politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, thereby turning itself into a revolutionary armed force, each man of which is strong enough to be a match for one hundred foes.

The attendants were firmly determined to repel the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a stroke, defend the socialist gains, liberate South Korea and advance the advent of the country's unification and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, once ordered by the Leader in case of emergency.



An employees' meeting of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant hailing the success of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly

Sukchon of Today

In December six years ago Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted an on-the-spot guidance in Sukchon county and established for the first time in the country a county co-operative farm management committee, a new agricultural guidance system by the State.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, visited Sukchon county in December 1961 and gave direct guidance in organising the county co-operative farm management committee, a new agricultural guidance system by the State suited to the new, developed circumstances, after studying in detail the development and guidance of agriculture in this county.

At a consultative meeting of Party functionaries and agricultural workers of South Pyong-an Province held one year later since then, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have set up the county co-operative farm management committees and charged them with the function of leading the co-operative farms by the industrial method of management on the basis of unified control over all state enterprises such as farm machine stations, farm implement factories, irrigation control offices, veterinary and anti-epizootic centres, and so forth, as well as over the state-owned technical equipment in each county and the technical forces serving the rural economy there. This has brought about an organic combination of state ownership and co-operative ownership and the decisive strengthening of technical and economic assistance to the co-operative economy by the State."

The Sukchon County Co-operative Farm Management Committee further stepped up its activities in accordance with this teaching given by Premier Kim Il Sung and thoroughly implemented the tasks put forth in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," thus further strengthening material and technical foundations of the rural economy.

Compared with last year, the peak year of harvest since its inception, Sukchon county gathered in thousands of tons of more grain, the figure being over 10,000 tons more than in 1963 when it won the honour of Guard County First Class.

Such a big harvest even this year when our country was hit by an unprecedentedly heavy flood, results from the fact that, thanks to the correct leadership of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, watering and drainage facilities have thoroughly been established and mechanisation and application of chemistry have been pushed ahead rapidly, thereby placing farming on a high, scientific and technical foundation.

Young co-op farmers in Kaepung county are having their hands full with earth-removing work to make full preparations for next year's farming, upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Free Forever from Drought and Flood Damages

It is said that out of three years of farming, Sukchon was hit one year by drought and another year by flood in old days.

But as a result of the introduction of the Pyongnam irrigation system after the war, drought and flood have become a thing of the past there.

Taking up the first shovel for the construction of a democratic country at the site for the Botong river improvement project in the spring of 1946, Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, dwelt upon the necessity of introducing the Pyongnam irrigation system in the future. Sitting with the peasants in the Ripsok village, Mundok county, South Pyong-an Province, in April 1955 he spoke of his great plan for converting the Yoldusamchon-ri plain into a land knowing no drought forever by using the water of the Daedong and Chongchong rivers.

In accordance with this plan of Premier Kim Il Sung, construction of the Pyongnam irrigation system was started. And in a matter of one year and eight months, more than 50,000 *jongbo* of dry fields in Anju, Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon were put under irrigation.

The Pyongnam irrigation system which gave so great a joy and hope to the people in this area has further developed after the organisation of the county co-operative farm management committee which makes it possible to control in a unified way material and technical means in the county and mobilise them in a concentrated way.

The county co-operative farm management committee, relying on its own strength of fully effecting assistance to agriculture by industry, expanded the arable land by vigorously carrying out nature-remaking projects including that for obtaining more than 1,000 *jongbo* of new farm land by means of blocking the sea.

Besides, this year it undertook river improvement projects with a total length of 60 kilometres, built along the coast a breakwater four kilometres long. This made it possible to protect forever more than 13,000 *jongbo* of land from flood damages.

It also carried out 15 large-scale projects for drainage and water lifting. This enabled it possible not only to supply water at will to the fields but also pump it out freely even in the period of a big flood this year.

The county co-operative farm management committee took a number of measures to improve land.

Thus, it has converted all the arable land in the county into a fertile one.

As a result, the grain output grew 4 times compared with 1944, the year before the country's liberation and the per-*jongbo* yield of paddy and non-paddy fields increased by one ton on an average compared with the time before the establishment of the co-operative farm management committee.

Joyous Labour and Rich Fruit

This county co-operative farm management committee did not confine its work to the irrigation remaking nature. Proceeding from the essential requirements of our socialist system, the county co-operative farm management committee paid deep attention to mechanization finally to free people from arduous labour.

In anticipation of freeing the peasants from arduous labour Premier Kim Il Sung visited Dokchon and instructed the workers there to build a lorry producing centre and paid a call at Kiyang and led the people there to build a tractor producing centre.

The people in Sukchon greeted the third happy event thanks to such great idea and solicitude of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The first happy event was the land reform which realised their age-old cherished desire following the country's liberation; the second happy event was that the Pyongnam irrigation system was completed and let life-giving water run to irrigate their dry fields; and the third happy event was that the "Chollima" tractors produced at Kiyang came to plough the fields for them. The people in this county called these historic events earth-shaking changes.

It seems only yesterday since the people on the Yoldusamchon-ri Plain rejoiced over the first tractors they received. Today, however, this county has 1,8 tractors per 100 *jongbo* of arable land. Many motor-driven combined thrashers, sowers, weeders, harvesters, fodder cutters and crushers are also in use in the county today.

The co-operative farm management committee put all its energies and soul into training a large number of new mechanical technicians for making an effective use of such support given by heavy industry, into raising the utility rate of machines and into expanding the scope of work done by machines.

Today tractors are in use not only for ploughing fields, hauling operation but also for sowing seeds and killing weeds and harvesting.

They also attach to them sprinklers, mobile irrigation pumps and sprayers of chemicals and water vegetable fields, pump water and disinfect fruit trees of orchards.

As a result, the scope of work done by machines has trebled, the proportion of work done by machines risen to 85 per cent, and the investment of labour per *jongbo* dropped to one-third, compared with the days before the formation of the management committee.

People, free from arduous labour, now spend more time on preparing themselves as civilised men of a new communist type and their cultured life.

A good example furnishing eloquent proof of this is the fact that more than 7,000 young people in the county are involved in rural technical study groups to study science and technology in accordance with their wishes, and more than 2,000 of them have already passed the examinations for the licenses of agronomists and assistant agronomists in some subjects in one year.

Development of Farming Techniques

The Sukchon county co-operative farm management committee has directed great efforts to the development of farming techniques while paying a deep attention to the irrigation of fields and the mechanization of agriculture.

The foundation for the technical development was also afforded by the rapid expansion of the ranks of our technical cadres thanks to our Party's foresighted policy of training cadres.

The ranks of technical personnel in this county have expanded 10 times compared with the days before the inauguration of the management committee.

Each co-operative farm and workteam as well as sub-workteam in the county has two or three agronomists or assistant agronomists.

With the help of technical personnel at its disposal the co-operative farm management committee conducted agronomical survey of more than 50,000 plots in the county and established a scientific fertilising system in accordance with the principle of planting rich crops on the right soil and soil conditions.

The co-operative farm management committee also organized experimental plots on all farms as well as at all workteams and subworkteams in the county for systematic comparative experiments on breeds of crops, and established a breeding system conforming to the conditions of districts and improved the methods of growing crops.

In the course, the management committee discovered new breeds of crops suiting the climatic and soil conditions of the county and generalized them all over the county. As a result, the average rice yield per *jongbo* increased by more than one ton compared with the days before the formation of the management committee. All the plots have come to have cards for their study and a scientific fertilising system suiting soil conditions has been established.

On the basis of scientific data studied and tested through practice the management committee has worked out plans, alloted breeds of crops and ensured the correct guidance of production. As a result, a high and sure harvest has been reaped every year in this county.

The steady growth in the production of grain in Sukchon county is also the organization of the co-operative farm management committee in December 1961 is attributable to the technical guidance with their wishes, and more than 2,000 of them have already passed the examinations for the licenses of agronomists and as-

Kim Dong Ok

Our Literature and Art

Effloresce and Develop Under the Rays of the Party

(Continued from our previous issue No. 50)

In the postwar period, excellent works singing the praises of the immortal exploits performed by our people during the war and depicting our people's heroic endeavours in the postwar rehabilitation and construction were produced one after the other.

Particularly, great successes have been achieved in typifying the Chollima (winged horse) riders who are heroes of our time and Red soldiers of our Party since 1957 when the Chollima movement began to be unfolded briskly.

Typical heroes in our literature and art find expression in the brilliant description of the revolutionary fighters who participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's.

Our present has its root in the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung and waged under his leadership.

The glorious path our revolution traversed during that period assumes not only a great historic significance but also a great actual significance today.

For this reason, the example set by the revolutionary fighters who took part in this struggle is a mirror for our people today.

By concentrating their efforts in this sphere, our writers and artists produced many works of excellent ideological content and artistry such as epic "Mt. Baekdu," drama "Mist Clears over the Mountains and Rivers of the Fatherland," drama "Phoenix," feature film "Story of the Commander of a Guerrilla Unit" oil painting "Beacon of Pochonbo" and sculpture "Monument to the Victories of Pochonbo Battle" depicting the lofty spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters in the 1930's.

The image of Comrade Kim Il Sung depicted in epic "Mt. Baekdu," drama "Mist Clears over the Mountains and Rivers of the Fatherland" and in many other works of literature and art vividly shows the features of the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, peerless patriot and gifted military strategist.

In giving portrayal of the Leader, our writers and artists paid their attention to the representation of his indomitable revolutionary spirit, infinite loyalty to the fatherland and people, gifted strategy and tactics, revolutionary optimism and high virtues.

The intention to embody contemporaneity in the theme about the revolutionary traditions finds striking expression in the composition that connects the struggle of yesterday with the life of today. Typical of them are the grand music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" and music and dance drama "Under the Bright Sun."

Especially the grand music and dance epic is an art work of a new form which our country created for the first time. It is a grand art work which gives a comprehensive description of the revolutionary victories followed by our country including the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people.

It is an art work of a huge scale in the performance of which altogether 3,000 take part— a big chorus, a big orchestra, many dancers, poem reciters and other artists.

Our writers and artists have undertaken the glorious task of finding out new things in life and exploring contemporary themes in the period of great revolutionary changes when life develops rapidly. In this they have taken guidance from Comrade Kim Il Sung's programmatic teachings.

On November 27, 1960, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave detailed instruction as to giving a vivid description of the realities of our country advancing at the speed of Chollima (winged horse). In his instruction, Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that our writers and artists, taking to heart our Party's general line of socialist construction, should give a profound reflection of the Chollima realities and energetically typify the Chollima riders who are the masters of the Chollima realities.

Upholding these historic instructions, our writers and artists went deep into the animated Chollima realities to realize in their heart the spirit of the time. This enabled them to give a splendid description of the spirit of our time and the Chollima riders, a new model of the Communist, in sculpture "Bronze Statue of Chollima," drama "Red Agitator," feature film "People's Teacher," feature film "This Is How They Have Fought" and music for chorus "A Bumper Crop on the Chongsan Plain."

Especially in recent years, in their endeavours to carry out the instructions Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on November 7, 1964 as to producing revolutionary works and other instructions he gave thereafter, our writers and artists produced feature films "On the Road of Growth," "Choi Hak Shin's Family" and "The Path I Have Chosen" as well as many other

(Continued on Page 8)

SVNNFL—Banner of Victory and Glory of S. Vietnamese People

December 20 is the seventh anniversary of the founding of the glorious South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

On this occasion, the Korean people, having designated the period from December 16 to 22 as the "Week of Support for the Anti-U.S. National-Salvation Struggle of the South Vietnamese People," express militant solidarity with the South Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

The founding of the SVNNFL was a historic event having an epochal significance in the anti-American national-salvation struggle of the people of South Viet Nam. By founding the SVNNFL, the people of South Viet Nam came to have their genuine representative for the first time and could develop onto a new, higher stage the anti-American national-salvation struggle.

The SVNNFL founded amid the flames of struggle has set forth the correct programme and goal of struggle and has inspired people of all strata to the anti-American national-salvation struggle.

The seven years since the founding of the SVNNFL have been years of an arduous struggle for powerfully accelerating the revolution of the people of South Viet Nam under the banner of the SVNNFL; they have been a glorious course of brilliant victories the people of South Viet Nam have won by displaying peerless heroism and gallantry.

Having smashed the "special war" strategy of the U.S. imperialists and frustrating their adventurous plan of "local war," the SVNNFL has liberated more than four-fifths of the territory and more than two-thirds of the population of South Vietnam. It has carried out democratic measures and has been positively accelerating economic and cultural construction in the liberated areas.

Under the leadership of the SVNNFL, the people of South Viet Nam, firmly taking the intiative on all the fronts, have put on the complete defensive the one million enemy troops equipped with modern weapons—U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, puppet army and the troops from the satellite countries—by smashing the U.S. imperialists' scheme to escalate the war. The people's armed force of South Viet Nam has killed and wounded 1,700,000 enemy troops in the period from 1961 to 1967. In October and November this year alone, it wiped out 40,000 enemy troops.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation enjoys the absolute confidence of the people of South Viet Nam and its international prestige as the only, genuine representative of the people of South Viet Nam has been greatly enhanced.

"The brilliant victory of the people of South Viet Nam in the anti-American national-salvation struggle is a model of the people of the whole world who are fighting against imperialism, and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism; it makes a great contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and in the world."

The great successes of the people of South Viet Nam show the correctness of the lines and policies of the SVNNFL, its wise leadership and the great victory of its strategy and tactics.

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam as against themselves and are doing everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people. The Government of the Republic and our people solemnly declare once again that they are fully ready to fight side by side with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We fully support the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the political programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with regard to the solution of the Viet Nam question." (Kim Il Sung)

The Korean people who shattered the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism in the Patriotic War of Liberation, are convinced that the heroic people of South Vietnam, under the leadership of the SVNNFL, will win the final victory in the sacred war against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to liberate the South, defend the North and unify the country and that they will achieve new successes in the struggle for carrying out the new political programme of the SVNNFL which has pointed out clearly the path of building independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prospering South Vietnam.

Literature and Art

(Continued from Page 7)

literary and art works exposing the aggressive, reactionary nature of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the South Korean puppets and showing the revolutionary spirit the Korean people are displaying in their revolutionary struggle to accomplish the country's unification, the supreme task of the nation, and to build socialism and communism.

Along with the Party spirit and contemporaneity, national traits are an important thing required by our Party's policy with regard to literature and art.

Our writers and artists have displayed their creative talents, carrying on their activities in the interests of the Korean revolution and creating works that suit the ideas and feelings of our people who are the masters of the Korean revolution.

To this end, they take guidance from Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings as to establishing *Juche*.

They have succeeded in splendidly representing new contemporary themes in national form to suit the modern aesthetic sense. We mention by way of illustration, among many successful works, Korean paintings "Women of Namgang Village," and "Grandfather on the Rakdong River," Korean national opera "Scarf Embroidered with a Design of Albert" and group dance "Molten Iron Flows Out."

In our literature and art, *Juche* is established and socialist content and national form are correctly combined, with the result that new, socialist national culture combining to the life, thoughts and feelings of our people is brilliantly efflorescing and developing in our country.

Another characteristic feature of the development of our literature and art is that they are flowering on a nation-wide basis.

Masses of the people who have taken power into their own hands are provided with every facility not only to enjoy culture but create it for themselves.

Professional art was properly develop only when it firmly relies on the inexhaustible creative talents of the masses of the people.

For this reason, our Party carries out mass line in the sphere of literature and art and holds fast to the line of developing literature and art by means of a mass movement.

The Party has guided the working people, seeing to it that they form various amateur literary and art groups at factories, in villages, at schools and in the People's Army units and briskly carry on mass culture and art activities.

As a result, amateur literary and art groups function in all parts of the country involving all people; new talents for art who have appeared from among the workers, farmers and other labouring people and armymen have toppled mystery about the creation of art works and, displaying collective wisdom, they are briskly carrying on the production of literary and art works on a mass foundation.

Mass culture and art created by the working people are, because of their fresh and positive themes, vivid form and popular character, making great contributions to the communist education of the masses of the people and they are powerfully accelerating the development of our literature and art as a whole.

This shows that our literature and art are developing by the efforts of all people on the basis of the combination of the activities of the professionals with those of broad masses of the people.

(The End)

Bak Hung Byong

Militant Greetings to Officers and Men of Viet Nam People's Army

The Viet Nam People's Army, the glorious revolutionary armed forces of the heroic Vietnamese people, is greeting the 23rd anniversary of its founding.

The Korean people are extending the warmest militant greetings and congratulations to the heroic Vietnamese people and officers and men of the Viet Nam People's Army, their armed forces, who are achieving great victories in their sacred war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to shatter the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists, liberate the South and reunify their country.

Photo: Anti-aircraft gunners of the Viet Nam People's Army are always ready to shoot down U.S. imperialist air pirates

Pyongyang Expresses

Warmest Solidarity with S. Vietnamese People

On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, in our country the period from December 16 to 22 was designated as the "Week of Support for the Anti-U.S. National-Salvation Struggle of the South Vietnamese People."

The Week was designated in accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korea-Viet Nam Friendship Society, the Korean Committee of Struggle against the U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Viet Nam and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

In Pyongyang, a meeting was held at the Grand Theatre on December 19 in honour of the seventh anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Kim Kwang Hyup, Pak Sung Chul, Li Yung Ho, Choi Kwang, Kang Kyong Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chong-u Party, Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Ministers and leading functionaries of public organizations.

Invited to the meeting were Vu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang, and its members, Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to Korea, and the staff members of the Vietnamese, Embassy, the members of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the South Viet Nam Liberation Army now on a visit to our country and the Vietnamese students and trainees studying here.

Jun Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a report at the meeting. In the name of the entire Korean people, he extended the warmest congratulations and militant solidarity with the heroic people and fighters of the Liberation Army of South Viet Nam and people and fighters of the People's Army of North Viet Nam who are winning brilliant victories in their war of resistance for national salvation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Noting that the founding of the SVNNFL was a historic event which opened a new stage in the anti-American national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people, the reporter refferred to the fact that the people and fighters of the Liberation Army of South Viet Nam, under the correct leadership of the SVNNFL headed by its President Nguyen Huu Tho, have achieved great victories in liberating four-fifths of the whole territory and over 10 million population and dealing heavy blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

He said:

In the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that "The Government of the Republic and our people solemnly declare once again that they are fully ready to fight side by side with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the Korean people will do everything in their power to support the Vietnamese people. And they will go to Viet Nam as volunteers and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese brothers whenever requested by the Vietnamese people.

Vu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of the SVNNFL, said in his speech that, under the correct leadership of the SVNNFL, the South Vietnamese people and People's Liberation Armed Forces are growing still stronger through their struggle and are achieving greater successes from day to day.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists who, despite the serious setbacks they sustained in face of the heroic anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people, have not yet desisted from their aggressive ambition but are viciously and frantically expanding their war of aggression.

Quoting from the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced by Premier Kim Il Sung recently that "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam as against themselves and are doing everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people..." We fully support the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the political programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with regard to the solution of the Viet Nam question," Vu Ngoc Ho said that these words would constitute a great inspiration and support to us South Vietnamese people and fighters.

He expressed the conviction that the heroic Korean people who have the revolutionary traditions established during the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and the experience of fighting and winning over the U.S. imperialists and the troops of 15 of their satellite countries, will surely frustrate the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists, liberate South Korea and unify their fatherland, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Premier Kim Il Sung who always leads them from victory to victory.

In S. Korea

A Year of Vigorous Struggle in All Fields

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said the following on the main characteristic feature of the current situation in South Korea in his historic report to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held early in October 1966:

"The main characteristic feature of the current situation in South Korea is that the U.S. imperialists and their minions are further intensifying their policy of aggression and war by dint of the vicious military fascist dictatorship and, owing to this, a new, more serious crisis is being created for the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism."

1

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, this year the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have feverishly stepped up their preparations for aggression and war in South Korea to unleash another war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Because of this, there has been created the sharpest tension ever seen on the armistice line and the Military Demarcation Line of Korea, a dangerous situation that war may break out at any moment.

As is generally known, the tension in Korea became more aggravated since Johnson, the boss of U.S. imperialist warmaniacs, came to South Korea late in October 1966, made an inspection tour of the Military Demarcation Line and openly fanned up war provocation before the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the South Korean puppet army.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, is now subservience to this direction of their master, worked out a plan to preasgang 250,000 more people into the puppet army and made desperate efforts for its realisation on the one hand and, on the other, left no stone unturned to establish "war preparedness."

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen have incessantly committed, from the outset of the year acts of provocation along the Military Demarcation Line to ignite war.

From the ground they infiltrated military personnel and armed spies into the territory of the northern half of the Republic for raids, murder, arson and abduction, while in the air dispatching planes into our air space to carry out reconnaissance and hostilities and, on the sea, sending warships and armed vessels into the coastal waters of our side to conduct naval bombardments, assault fishing boats and kidnap peaceable fishermen. In 25 days from November 7 to December 1, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent into the coastal waters of our side more than 2,200 naval vessels including boats carrying spies to perpetrate hostile acts.

Due to such reckless acts of provocation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Demilitarized Zone existing under the Armistice Agreement has virtually become a theatre of ceaseless battles.

The enemy, however, has made and is making a gross miscalculation. The heroic Korean People's Army fulfilled a stunning punishment upon the enemy's foolhardy provocation each time. It is well known to the world that the naval vessel of the U.S. side "Patrol Craft Escort No. 56" was sent to the bottom of the sea by a powerful counter-blow of a coastal battery of our People's Army, while perpetrating hostilities after illegally intruding into the coastal waters of our side on January 19, 1967.

Should the U.S. imperialists dare to unleash an aggressive war again in Korea despite our repeated warnings, our People's Army and people will wipe them out finally from this land.

2

In an attempt to utilise South Korea for their Asian aggression more effectively, the American imperialists have made the South Korean puppets enter into closer military collusion with Japanese and other reactionaries in Asia and hurled more South Korean puppet troops into the war of aggression in Vietnam.

At the same time, they have stepped up militarisation of South Korea's economy and bled the people white with a view to satisfying the military requirements for the carrying out of their aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists have resorted to an undisguised military fascist dictatorship to keep the South Korean people under their colonial domination and force their war policy upon them.

They have increased suppressive apparatuses on an extensive scale and thereby covered South Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks and reduced it to a veritable living hell where terrorism and murder prevail. Those political parties, public organisations and press organs falling out of the favour of the South Korean puppets became targets of repression and large numbers of revolutionaries and patriotic-minded people fell victims to the fascist rule.

The so-called "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" is a case in point. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hordes framed up this non-existent "case" and arrested and imprisoned quite a number of South Korean patriots and staged murderous "trial" farce, sentencing many of them to death or heavy penalty. They connected with this preposterous "case" those intellectuals who were studying in foreign countries such as West Germany and France, abducted and took them to South Korea by every possible despicable means and put them on murderous "trials."

The case of the People's Revolutionary Party, the "case of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism," the "case of the Jongsim Society" and the like rigged up by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are also aimed at suppressing and murdering the South Korean patriots.

The U.S. imperialists made "anti-communist" clamours under the absurd allegation that all the fierce revolutionary struggles of the patriotic people mounting in all parts of South Korea were activities by "spies" sent down from North Korea, and they tried hard to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and hoodwink the world's people. It has already been laid bare before the unbiased world public, however, that it was a nefarious scheme designed to check and stamp out all the democratic elements and patriotic forces and tide over the crisis of their colonial rule utterly repudiated by the South Korean people and shaking to its very foundation.

South Korea's industry has gone bankrupt beyond description and its agriculture, too, is undergoing a serious crisis owing to the militarisation of its economy by the U.S. imperialists for the execution of their policy of aggressive war. The South Korean people are in rags and suffering from hunger due to double and treble exploitation and oppression, many of them roaming about the streets in quest of jobs and living in constant suspense with no hopes for the future.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is bound to be the revolutionary struggle of the people. With no amount of brutal suppression and "anti-communist" clamour, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique ever block the sweeping revolutionary advance of the South Korean people.

3

The revolutionary advance of the workers, peasants, youths, intellectuals and other sections of people in South Korea against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their underlings and for the right to live and democratic freedom, is going over to the stage of more active struggle in all aspects.

The working class, the main force of the South Korean revolution, has since protested against the cruel exploitation and oppression by the aggressors at U.S. army units, wharves and American monopolies, putting up a brave struggle against their policies of aggression and war.

To take only a few instances, there were the struggle of more than 5,000 Korean workers hired at the U.S. 8th Army and U.S. army units in Paju district, South Korea, in opposition to harsh persecution and exploitation and the struggle of dockers in Pusan against the entry of a U.S. nuclear-powered merchant ship transporting war supplies, a struggle that dealt blows at the U.S. imperialists' policy for a new war.

The peasants' struggle for land and existence, too, became conspicuous. In the first three months of this year alone, more than 20,000 farmers took part in various forms of struggle against the expropriation of farmland, despotism and exploitation by the puppet clique and landlords, especially in autumn when they sustained unparalleled drought damages, the peasants launched powerful struggles such as demonstration, collective protest and violence in opposition to the vicious predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The fierce anti-fascist struggle of the youth and students for democratisation that broke out again in South Korea, occasioned by the June 8 unfair elections characterized by suppression, deception and fraud, lasted for more than one month as a massive struggle involving upwards of 236,000 people in 60 districts of South Korea.

At that time, students employed various forms of struggle inside and outside their schools including indignation meetings exposing and denouncing the crimes of the puppet clique. While correctly combining the forces of struggle among higher educational institutions and middle and high schools in Seoul and localities, they had all along taken the initiative in their struggle. They fought courageously, defying the puppet police suppression by their united strength.

In the course of struggle against the national and class enemy, the consciousness of the South Korean people rose higher and they rallied themselves closer organisationally. They have developed their revolutionary struggle up to the stage of a new, active armed struggle.

This year alone, as many as 10 divisions or more of the U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet army and police forces including a reserve division were mobilised to stamp out the activities of armed groups of the South Korean revolutionaries and the mass revolutionary struggles taking place in succession all over South Korea, and an aggregate of more than six million military personnel and policemen directly took part in the so-called "mopping-up operations."

These revolutionary struggles of the people daily mounting in South Korea show that they are determined not to remain submissive to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism any longer and are continuing their vigorous advance along the path of revolution for the transformation of the South Korean society and for the unification of the fatherland.

4

This year, sentiments of profound respect and reverence for and trust in Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, have risen ever higher among the South Korean people and they expressed still more ardently their desire to live a happy life in his care.

Kim Jong Hwan, a compatriot living in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism for more than 20 years, visited Japan some time ago. During his visit he acquainted himself with the true picture of the prospering socialist fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He had this to say:

"Wherever you go in South Korea, Seoul or Pusan, you may see people yearning for the North heartily, though they cannot talk about it freely, and anxiously waiting for Marshal Kim Il Sung to come to Seoul and Pusan some day."

During the dark days of the Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, indomitable revolutionary fighter and the great leader of the Korean nation, had led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years to rout the Japanese occupationists, for the restoration of the fatherland and since the liberation he has led the Party and the people and turned our country, which once lost its name and remained backward and poor, into a powerful independent, sovereign state, into a civilized and advanced one and is leading our people always along the road of victory and happiness.

In the northern half of the Republic today, solid foundations have been laid for providing happiness to the generations to come and all people are leading a happy life free from any worries and cares.

That is why the people in South Korea, looking up to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, draw confidence of victory and courage from him each time they feel joy at their victory over the enemy or go through trying ordeals.

A South Korean university professor said:

"The entire people, having Premier Kim Il Sung as their great leader, are filled with the feeling of reverence and esteem for him and the whole land is vibrant with assured happiness and invincible power.

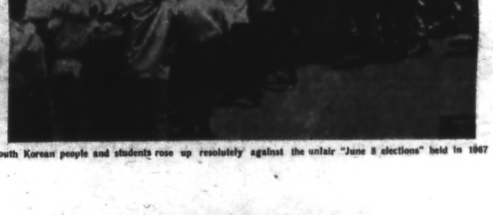
"I have come to know clearly that only Premier Kim Il Sung's profound affection and his teachings are the invariable compass for the struggle and speed of my life.

"We people in the South are awaiting the time to be under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I deem it an utmost honour to do my bit, small as it is, and devote myself, upholding his teachings, to bringing earlier the day when the dark clouds hovering over the southern land will be cleared and thanks to his great and deep affection."

This is not the feeling of this South Korean professor alone. It is the unanimous feeling of all people in South Korea.

The day will surely come when the South Korean people, too, will enjoy a happy life under the deep care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people. To advance that day, they are carrying on the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle in defiance of the enemy's barbarous fascist suppression.

Kim Gun Hyong



South Korean people and students rose up resolutely against the unfair "June 8 elections" held in 1967

South Korean Patriots Must Be Released At Once!

All Korean People Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism and Pak Jung Hi Clique for Their Murderous "Trials" of S. Korean Patriots

All the Korean people are now scathingly denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique for their atrocious, murderous "trials" of South Korean patriots.

A mass rally of workers in the fields of science, education, culture and arts denouncing the fascist suppression of South Korean patriots by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique was held in Pyongyang on December 12.

Present at the rally were prominent scientists, educationists, and men in the fields of culture and arts in the city.

Academician Hong Gi Mun, Vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a report.

He pointed to the fact that, defying the unanimous protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the progressive personalities of the world, the Pak Jung Hi clique, arch traitors, staged murderous "trials" on December 6 against the patriotic personages whom they arrested and imprisoned by rigging up false "cases" and "charges" at the instigation and dictates of the U.S. imperialists.

He continued:

This is a vicious challenge to all the South Korean people, intellectuals and students and an intolerable violation of truth and national conscience. Therefore, all the Korean people sternly condemn this with surging national indignation and hatred and, together with the progressive people the world over, are strongly demanding the immediate suspension of the murderous "trial" farce and the immediate and unconditional release of the arrested and imprisoned South Korean patriotic personages.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, said that "the chief aim the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings seek in their fascist policy is to wipe out all social and political elements that hinder the execution of their colonial rule and war policy," the atrocious and frantic fascist oppression being carried out by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique these days is part of their insidious and desperate machinations to stave off the crisis of their colonial terror rule which has become extremely acute in South Korea, he denounced.

All those involved in the recent "cases" fabricated by the enemy, he emphasized, are patriots who fought against the U.S. imperialists' colonial militarisation policy and fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi clique, demanded the improvement of the livelihood of the South Korean people and called for the independent unification of the country, an earnest desire of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, he stressed, can by no means hold in check the patriotic advance of the patriotic South Korean people or save themselves from doom, though they employ a despicable method of intensifying fascist suppression and fabricating heinous "cases" of every description whenever the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people surges up further and the crisis of the colonial rule becomes more serious.

After the report, Dr. Kim Ha Myong and many other personalities took the floor and flayed the fascist suppression of South Korean patriots by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The rally adopted an appeal to the men of science, education, culture and arts in South Korea.

Similar meetings are also being held in Kaesong, Chongjin, Sinuiju, Hyesan, Hoeju and many other parts of the country.

In connection with the fact that in South Korea the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are carrying out fascist suppression of the patriotic youth and students, intellectuals and democratic personages more viciously than ever before, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association and the Korean Students' Committee issued a joint statement on November 30.

This was followed by a joint statement of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland. And the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan also issued a statement.

Li Guk Ro, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Jun Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Li Rim Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Oh Gi Chon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, Paik Nam Woon, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association; Han Tae Yun, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association issued their statements in which they exposed and denounced the vicious fascist atrocities perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the South Korean patriots.

Fascist Frenzy Against S. Korean Patriots

From the summer of this year the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique had been staging "trial" farces against many intellectuals in South Korea and the South Korean intellectuals and students whom they had forcibly kidnapped from West Germany, France and other places, on the faked-up charge of involving themselves in the so-called "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea." On December 13, they at last "sentenced" 34 patriots to capital punishment, heavy penalties including imprisonment for life and to 15 years' penal servitude on the strength of the unheard-of fascist evil laws. On December 16 they "sentenced" members of the "Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism," an academic organization, to penal servitude and on December 18, members of the "Jongsin Society," an enlightening organization, to imprisonment.

Besides, they are staging "trial" farces against patriots in different parts of South Korea including Seoul, Taegu, Pusan by rigging up various cases such as the "case of the People's Revoluitionary Party," the "case of inciting the plot for insurrection" and the "spy case."

This is not only a most outrageous, naked plot to murder the South Korean patriots but also another vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the progressive public opinion of the whole world strongly demanding the immediate, unconditional release of these patriots. This is also an intolerable desecration and violation of social justice, democracy and human conscience.

The South Korean intellectuals "sentenced" to capital punishment and other heavy penalties by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, bands of blood-thirsty beasts, in their murderous "trials" are patriots who opposed the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique and called for the democratization of the South Korean society, the right to live and the independent unification of the country.

They are intellectuals who are desirous of defending the dignity of the nation and realising social justice and leading a worthwhile life. Their demands, therefore, are legitimate ones. In making such demands, they were not dictated by others but reflected the unanimous aspiration of all the people in South Korea who are undergoing untold misfortunes and sufferings under the unprecedentedly harsh colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Democratic freedom and the right to live are the urgent demands of life of the South Korean people and the unification of the fatherland is the national aspiration of our people. Such demands and aspiration cannot constitute "offenses" at all and the struggle for their realization is a patriotic one.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique fabricated non-existent "cases" to stage murderous "trial" farces. They sentenced to death and other heavy penalties a large number of conscientious South Korean intellectuals simply because such demands and aspiration and the struggle for their realisation go against the grain with them.

The struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique and its demand of democratic freedom and the right to live is mounting with each passing day and is developing into a broad mass struggle embracing workers and peasants, the basic masses of the revolution.

In particular, the South Korean people are forming up to the northern half of the Republic which is daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as a beacon of hope and sec. in the unification of the fatherland the only way of extricating themselves from poverty and absence of all rights.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have fabricated many "cases" including the so-called "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" and staged the "trial" farces to punish a large number of South Korean patriots. This is a desperate move to save their colonial rule from crisis by eliminating the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea and warding off at all costs the great influence of the northern half of the Republic exerted on broad segments of the South Korean people.

They are a part of the frantic, heinous "anti-communist" racket being kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, in South Korea in an attempt to step up their policy of war and aggression and are a most naked expression of the military fascist suppression which becomes more and more cruel in South Korea from day to day.

With no amount of bestial frenzy and "anti-communist" racket, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges ever check the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people and dampen their burning aspiration and fighting spirit.

Our people who cannot repress the surging national indignation at the murderous "trial" farces staged by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique against the South Korean patriots will never look on with folded arms at their criminal plot for murder.

Four South Korean Puppet Army Soldiers Come over to Northern Half of Korea

A meeting welcoming the former soldiers of the South Korean puppet army who had recently come over to the northern half of the Republic was held in Pyongyang on December 21.

The South Korean puppet army soldiers who came over to the northern half of the Republic, unable to tolerate any longer the barbarous fascist suppression and criminal moves for a new war of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique, are Kwon Jun Taek, former "Pfc. of the 3rd Squad, 1st Platoon, 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, 6th Division," of the puppet army; Jon Gyong Il, former "Pfc. driver of the Transport Section, 3rd Company, 67th Battery Battalion, 527th Battery Unit, 45th Division, 2nd Army Corps," of the puppet army; Kim Jae Gi, "Pfc. of the 2nd Squad, 2nd Platoon, C Company, 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division of the U.S. aggressor army (Katusa—South Korean puppet army serving in the U.S. imperialist aggressor army); and Li Bok Chang, "sergeant of the 2nd Platoon, 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, 81st Regiment, 28th Division, 6th Army Corps" of the puppet army.

They met with newspaper, radio and news agency correspondents in Pyongyang on December 20. On the occasion, they said that as Korean nationals they could not obey any longer the "orders" of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to train the gun upon the compatriots, brothers and sisters, and came over determinedly to the northern half of the Republic, knowing well that they would only meet a meaningless death, if they should follow the reckless war provocation manoeuvres of these scoundrels.

They stated in unison:

When we were serving in the disgraceful "ROK Army," we longed more ardently for the northern half of the Republic where there lives Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and all the people are leading a free, equal and happy life under his wise leadership. And after hearing over the radio of the northern half of the Republic that many former "ROK Army" officers and men including Nam Mu Song, Soh Jong Han and Jo Tae Jin who came over to the northern half of the Republic, are leading a new, hopefilled life, we came resolutely over to the northern half of the Republic across the death line, taking advantage of our transfer to the frontline.

A Pyongyang city meeting was held at the Moran-bong Theatre in welcome of former soldiers of the South Korean puppet army who came over to the northern half of the Republic

PAK JUNG HI CLIQUE INTENSIFY SUPPRESSION BEFORE YEAR-END

The Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs are frantically intensifying ruthless suppression of the people toward the close of the year, according to press reports from Seoul.

The puppet Seoul police bureau issued on December 23 a fascist "emergency alert order" in Seoul, marking off the period between December 23 and January 3 next year as a "period of year-end and new year special emergency alert."

This frantic step of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits is no more than the extension of their desperate attempt to check the daily growing revolutionary advance of the South Korean people.

With no amount of fascist repression, however, can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique break the fighting spirit of the South Korean people against them.

The further they intensify suppression, the greater hatred of the people they will evoke and the faster they will hasten their own doom.

We Resolutely Condemn Suppression by Japanese Militarists of Koreans in Japan

Spokesman of D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 19 in connection with the fascist repression committed recently more viciously by the Sato clique of Japan against Korean nationals in Japan.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The fascist suppression of Korean nationals in Japan by the Sato government of Japan is becoming all the more monstrous these days.

On December 13 the reactionary government of Japan raided and ransacked the head office and Ueno branch office of the Dongchwa Credit Association of Korean nationals in Japan, and committed violence against employees of the Association and carried away documents, by setting in motion over 500 armed police and upwards of 200 revenue officials. The reactionary government of Japan committed such outrages on the pretext of "investigating" the so-called suspicion of "tax evasion" against some persons who have business connections with the Dongchwa Credit Association.

Such unwarranted suppression of the financial organisation of Korean nationals in Japan which observes regulations of the Japanese government and operates lawfully is motivated by a foul political aim.

This is part of the criminal moves of the Japanese government authorities to stamp out the democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan and launch a wholesale suppression of them.

They are now sabotaging the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan, hindering the recognition of the Korean University and scheming to rig up a reactionary "alien school system" for cracking down upon the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan and are committing ceaseless acts of murder and terror.

All this is a naked expression of the hostile policy of the reactionary government of Japan towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

It is by no means fortuitous that the reactionary government of Japan is committing such acts at a time when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, are waging an "anti-communist" campaign, running wild to punish patriots of South Korea in groups.

The Japanese militarists are trying to serve U.S. imperialism actively in its drive for another war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and secure a new lever for their political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by suppressing Korean nationals in Japan more harshly.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the suppression by the Japanese militarists of the Korean nationals in Japan.

We strongly demand that the Japanese government authorities stop at once their unwarranted persecution and suppression of Korean nationals in Japan and guarantee to the latter's human rights and all the vital rights in accordance with the principles of international law and international practice.

The Japanese government is under unavoidable obligation to accord the Korean nationals in Japan treatment due foreigners and protect them by law.

The Korean nationals in Japan today are not the Korean people of yesterday when they were subjected to national discrimination and contempt as a people without the country.

They are legitimate overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their socialist fatherland which is daily prospering under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people. No one can encroach upon the democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan.

If the Japanese government does not stop at once its persecution acts against the Korean nationals in Japan but persists in them, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom and will bring down on its head stronger condemnation of the entire Korean people, the Japanese people and world public opinion.

Sato Clique, Stop Brigandish Suppression and Persecution

The reactionary Sato government of Japan has recently been intensifying its fascist suppression of the Korean nationals in Japan more frantically. On December 13, the Sato clique set loose more than 500 armed policemen and over 200 revenue officials and committed an illegal act of raiding simultaneously and ransacking the Tokyo head office and Ueno branch office of the Dongchwa Credit Association, an independent banking organ of the Korean nationals in Japan, doing barbarous violences even to women functionaries on duty, and of confiscating all documents.

The Sato clique not only perpetrated such brigandish barbarity on the pretext of "investigating" the suspicion of "tax evasion" against some persons who had business relations with Dongchwa Credit Association, violating even their own "laws and regulations" and "procedures," showing no "search warrant," and refusing even the presence of the responsible persons of the offices, but also hurled even such violent languages as to the functionaries of the association protesting against the criminal act as: "If you want to run a banking organ, go home and run it there" and "If you don't obey, we'll fire at you."

Such brigandish outrage of the Sato clique against the Dongchwa Credit Association, a legal cooperative body of the Korean nationals in Japan and an organization under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan is another manifestation of their open policy of hostility towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and a criminal action of the reactionary Sato government to deny the

National Day of Niger People

December 18 this year is the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of the Niger. On this occasion the Korean people extend warm felicitations to the people of the Niger.

With the founding of the Republic, the people of the Niger became the masters of an independent state and embarked upon the building of a new life, putting an end to the 60-odd-year-long colonial rule of the French imperialists.

Many changes have taken place in the life of the Niger people in the past nine years after the proclamation of the Republic.

The people of the Niger have been liquidating the remnants of cursed colonialism by their creative endeavours and made marked progress in their efforts to develop the national economy and national culture and to train national cadres.

Externally, the people of the Niger oppose imperialism, colonialism, racialism and support the struggle of the African peoples for national independence and freedom.

The successes attained by the Niger people in their efforts to develop the national economy and consolidate national independence show once again what a great creative power a people liberated from the yoke of the colonial rule of imperialism can display.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism the people of the Niger are making a steady advance, smashing vicious subversive machinations of the imperialists and colonialists at every step.

The peoples of Korea and the Niger are linked with each other by the ties of common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The people of the Niger are supporting the Korean people in their righteous struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, and accomplishing the unification of their fatherland by themselves.

Upholding the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, on giving positive support to the peoples of all the new-born independent countries in their struggle for consolidating national independence and achieving national prosperity, the Korean people always express active solidarity with the people of the Niger in their righteous struggle.

On the occasion of the national day of the Niger people, the Korean people wish them new successes in the struggle for the prosperity and development of their country under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

U.S. Imperialism, Keep in Mind Our Stern Warnings!

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army again infiltrated under the escort of armed vessels over 500 fishing boats and armed spy boats disguised as fishing boats into the waters of our side north of the Jangjon Port on the East Sea from 5 a.m. on December 20 and perpetrated premeditated reconnaissance activities.

The units of our People's Army took necessary counter-measures against the boats engaged in hostile acts and detained boats involved.

On December 21, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops engrossed in unleashing another war carried on acts of provocation by sending fishing boats and spy ships into the coastal waters of our side east of the Jangjon Port on the East Sea.

That day the spy boats of the enemy mobilized even the old fishing boats to use them in their reconnaissance activities. Two of the boats wrecked in the heavy seas and began sinking. But the spy boats undauntedly continued their provocative acts, paying no heed to them.

Nine of the drowning South Korean crewmen were rescued by our naval vessels on patrol duty there.

Our side warned the U.S. imperialists time and again against their acts of not only infiltrating various armed vessels into the coastal waters of our side but also sending deliberately many spy boats and South Korean fishing boats into the waters of our side to carry out hostile acts of provocation and reconnaissance activities.

These repeated actions of the enemy clearly show that the U.S. imperialists stop at nothing to achieve their aggressive aim and are now clinging to more shameless and reckless military adventures to ignite another war.

The provocative action of the U.S. imperialists has become more frequent day by day of late, and its scale keeps expanding. Owing to these acts of provocation, the Demilitarized Zone has actually been turned into a theatre of ceaseless operations and the most acute tension ever seen since the termination of the war has been created along the Military Demarcation Line.

By means of unleashing another war, the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea are desperately trying to save their colonial rule in South Korea which is confronted with the crisis of total disintegration.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are making a gross miscalculation.

The entire Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army, each of whose men is capable of coping with one hundred foes, are all aflame with hatred and hostility against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and are in full combat readiness to annihilate the aggressors at a stroke, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland, if the enemy dare to unleash an aggressive war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist provocateurs, keep in mind the stren warnings of the armed Korean people!

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Korean nationals in Japan all their democratic, national rights.

Today the Sato clique are in a frenzy to wreck the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan which have been carried on in the past eight years, are obstructing arbitrarily the recognition of the Korean University and are trying in a hundred and one ways to obliterate the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan by fabricating an "alien school system."

Recently the Sato clique of Japan forged a "spy case" and arrested and imprisoned a Korean compatriot in Japan U Jae Won. They also arrested and imprisoned many Koreans in Japan on an absurd pretext of their involvement in the "case" cooked up and being put on murderous trials by the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea to suppress the patriots there. They went the length of mobilizing men of their "Self-defence Forces" to conduct a military exercise, taking the Korean University as a hypothetical enemy.

It is clear that this barbarous suppression of Korean nationals in Japan by the Sato government of Japan is aimed at preparing for another lever for its political bargaining with the puppet clique of South Korea and stepping up the reinvasion of South Korea by still more fawning upon and submitting to their patrons — American imperialists — and at promoting the fascistization of Japan.

The criminal schemes of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles which are seeking to sacrifice the democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan for their policy of aggression and war and of the puppet clique of South Korea can never be tolerated.

In the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced at the historic First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"We strongly demand that the Japanese government stop at once and protect the Korean citizens in Japan duly as foreigners and immediately stop all acts of persecution and suppression against them.**

"No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can ever check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for their democratic national rights and for the unification of the fatherland. The persecution and suppression being intensified everyday by the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people, and this unjust act will be checked after all."

Should the Sato clique continue to subject Korean nationals in Japan to brigandish persecution and suppression turning a deaf ear to the stern warning of the Korean people, they will be fully responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

"Day of Victory" in Port Said

December 23 this year marks the 11th anniversary of the "Day of Victory" in Port Said, when the U.A.R. people repulsed the armed aggression of the Anglo-French imperialists and defended honourably the sovereignty and dignity of their country.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm greetings and militant solidarity with the U.A.R. people.

Under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists the Anglo-French imperialists directly attacked Port Said with their armed forces 11 years ago, while instigating Israel to start an armed aggression against the U.A.R., in their attempt to put again the Suez Canal under their control and stamp out the independence and sovereignty of the U.A.R.

The U.A.R. people, however, safeguarded the independence of the country and the gains of the revolution by resolutely hitting back the aggression of the enemies.

But today the aggressive schemes of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and the Israeli expansionists against the Arab peoples have not yet ceased but are growing ever more vicious. As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, **"U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. U.S. imperialism is going downhill, but it has not yet desisted from its aggressive ambition and is revealing its brigandish nature more and more openly."**

This summer the U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to launch a surprise attack on the U.A.R. and other progressive Arab countries even mobilizing their sixth fleet. The aggressors occupied the Sinai peninsular and other Arab territories and perpetrated there all sorts of racialist atrocities such as the brutal massacre of Arab population, the destruction and confiscation of their properties and the expulsion of large numbers of Arabs from their territories. Enraged at the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, the demonstrators of Port Said set fire to an American-run library and to the British consulate.

The U.A.R. and other Arab countries took just self-defence measures to defend the security of their countries and peace in the Near and Middle East against the aggression of the enemies and the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries severed diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, in a telegram sent to President Nasser on May 24 in connection with the situation in the Near and Middle East, resolutely condemned the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for their villainous aggressive actions and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the U.A.R. people in their righteous struggle.

Congratulating the friendly U.A.R. people on their "Day of Victory" our people sincerely wish them brilliant victory in their struggle to frustrate the aggressive schemes of the imperialists and to safeguard the dignity and honour of the nation.

Upper-Volta Creating a New History

The proclamation of the Republic of Upper-Volta on December 11, 1958 was an event of epochal significance in the life of the people of Upper-Volta who, having put an end to the French colonial rule, have since been creating a new life.

This inspired the peoples of Africa fighting under the banner of national liberation against imperialism and dealt another blow to the imperialists and colonialists.

The people of Upper-Volta have since the proclamation of the Republic been tirelessly working to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and develop the national economy.

In support of the African people's fight for the independence and freedom of their countries, the people of Upper-Volta have taken the measure to ban the flight over their air space of the planes of the racialist South Africa and the Portuguese colonialists.

The imperialists hate the successes the people of the new-born Upper-Volta have achieved in their struggle to consolidate national independence and bring about national prosperity; they resort to all sorts of machinations in an attempt to destroy the independence of Upper-Volta. The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism extend their tentacle of aggression to the African countries by means of the so-called "aid" and open violence. They are making cunning, sinister moves against the peoples of this continent. Whatever machinations they may resort to, however, the imperialists cannot check the advance of the people of Upper-Volta.

The peoples of Korea and Upper-Volta are closely linked to each other by the ties of common struggle against imperialism. The people of Upper-Volta support the righteous position of our people for achieving an independent unification of the country by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic positively support the peoples of all newly-independent countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and bring about national prosperity."**

The Korean people actively support and will continue to support the people of Upper-Volta in their struggle for consolidating national independence and bringing about national prosperity under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Libya's National Day

The Korean people extend warm greetings to the Libyan people, on the 16th anniversary of the independence of Libya which falls on December 24.

The independence of Libya is the precious fruition of the protracted struggle waged by the people of this country.

After the independence the Libyan people are making a continuous advance holding high the banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the Libyan people is assuming a more active form.

A proof of this has been provided by the struggle of the Libyan people who set fire to a U.S. military base in Libya in opposition to the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists against the Arab peoples in June this year and by the resolute anti-imperialist measures of the Government of Libya which demanded of the U.S. and British governments the immediate dismantlement of their military bases in her country and the withdrawal of their troops from her territory.

These anti-imperialist measures taken by the Libyan Government are part of the struggle for consolidating the independence of the country.

The Korean people render active support and encouragement to the Libyan people in their struggle against the aggression by the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists in the Arab countries.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Libya will develop in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the Korean people sincerely wish the Libyan people fresh successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of their country's independence.

Korean Public Organisations and Organs Greet 11th Anniv. of "Victory Day" in Port Said

Korean public organisations and organs sent congratulatory messages to their counterparts in the United Arab Republic on the eleventh anniversary of the "Day of Victory" of the UAR people in Port Said.

In its message to the UAR Workers' Federation, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea wrote: Upholding the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung on actively supporting the struggle of the UAR people, the working class of our country expresses firm solidarity with the working people of the UAR in the struggle for firmly defending the freedom and independence of their country and for its independent development and strongly protests against and condemns the Israeli expansionists who are gravely infringing upon the sovereignty of the UAR with the backing of the U.S.-British imperialists.

The Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth also sent congratulatory messages to their counterparts in the UAR.

Minju Chosun sent a congratulatory message to Al Goumhouria, and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee to the UAR Broadcasting Association.

Korea—Cambodia:

Solidarity on the Common Front of Anti-U.S. Struggle

Three years have elapsed since diplomatic relations were established between our country and Cambodia in December, 1964.

During this period, the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of both countries have made an all-round development in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

Close bonds of friendship formed between the peoples of Korea and Cambodia are based on their common aspiration to support each other, firmly united in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and co-operate with each other in the building of a new life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"Our people support the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, for independence, neutrality and territorial integrity."**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard it as their consistent policy to support and encourage the Cambodian people who, foiling incessant aggressive and provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, are resolutely struggling for independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. The D.P.R.K. recognised the territorial integrity of Cambodia on the present border line and most resolutely supported the stand of the Government of Cambodia.

On the other hand, the Cambodian people are also resolutely supporting our just cause for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unifying the fatherland by ourselves. The U.S. imperialists are now stepping up reckless, aggressive machinations against the Korean and Cambodian peoples.

The U.S. imperialists who have suffered serious setbacks in their aggressive war against the Vietnamese people are now more openly carrying out the acts of military provocation against Cambodia in an attempt to further escalate the war in Indo-China. Recently, they are raving about the open invasion of the territory of Cambodia.

With no provocative machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists subdue the Cambodian people who are firmly defending their independence and sovereignty of their country. For their resolute position the Cambodian people are receiving unanimous support from the revolutionary peoples the world over.

In the future, too, the Korean people who, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in their struggle for the unification of the fatherland and the construction, will firmly march ahead hand in hand with the Cambodian people on the common front against the U.S. imperialists.

Korea—Congo[B]:

Ever Growing Friendship and Co-operation

December 24 this year marks the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Congo (B).

On this occasion, our people, feeling satisfaction over the ever strengthening and developing relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, extend warm greetings and felicitations to the dear people of the Congo(B).

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was of epochal significance in the development of relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples. Over the last three years following the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations of the two countries have made rapid progress. Particularly, the visit to the Republic of the Congo (B) of a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country in 1965 and the visit to our country of President Massamba-Debat of the Republic of the Congo (B) in the same year were of great significance in the development of the relations of both countries.

Today the people of the Congo(B) are waging an active struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the building of an independent state, mighty and prosperous, and for the complete liberation of Africa.

Though the peoples of Korea and the Congo (B) are separated afar from each other, they are closely co-operating on the common front against imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, said:

"The Korean people fully support the righteous struggle of the Congolese(B) people and warmly congratulate the Congolese(B) people on all their successes in the building of an independent state. Our people value the friendship and solidarity with the Congolese(B) people and will endeavour further to strengthen and develop them."

Our people express firm solidarity with the people of the Congo (B) in their struggle against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

The Government of the Republic of the Congo(B) and the people are fully supporting the struggle of our people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unifying their fatherland by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, our people are now implementing the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on building the economy and defences in parallel to firmly strengthen the material foundations for the unification of the fatherland and make full preparations for dealing an annihilating blow to any surprise attack of the enemy.

In the future, too, the peoples of our two countries will advance together on the common front against imperialism and colonialism, so as to safeguard national independence and promote social progress.

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